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JUN 17 '42

# The War

## MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press May 30]

Today, as our Nation faces the gravest danger it has ever confronted since it gained its independence, the American people are once more meeting together in every State of the Union to commemorate the observance of Memorial Day.

In the elm-shaded churchyards of the New England hills, in the more newly consecrated burial places of the West, here in the quiet century-old cemeteries of the South, men and women throughout the land are now paying tribute to the memories of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for their country and for their fellow men.

Eighty years ago our people were engaged in a fratricidal war between the States. In the fires of that devastating struggle was forged the great assurance that within the boundaries of the United States men were and would remain free. The lives of those who died in that contest were not laid down in vain.

Forty-four years ago the United States went to war to help the gallant people of Cuba free themselves from the imposition by a nation of the Old World of a brutal tyranny which could not be tolerated in a New World dedicated to the cause of liberty. Through our victory in that war there was wrought a lasting safeguard to the independence of the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Our citizens who then gave up their lives did not do so in vain.

Twenty-five years ago the United States declared war upon Germany. Our people went to war because of their knowledge that the domination of the world by German militarism would imperil the continuation of their national existence.

We won that victory. Ninety thousand of our fellow Americans died in that great holocaust in order to win that victory. They died firm in the belief that the gift of their lives which they offered their country would be utilized by their countrymen as they had been promised it would be—to insure beyond doubt the future safety of the United States through the creation of that kind of world in which a peaceful democracy such as ours could live in happiness and in security.

These ninety thousand dead, buried here on the slopes of Arlington and in the fields of France where they fell in battle, fulfilled their share of the bargain struck. Can we, the living, say as much? Can we truly say on this Memorial Day that we have done what we as a nation could have done to keep faith with them and to prevent their sacrifice from being made in vain?

The people of the United States were offered at the conclusion of the last war the realization of a great vision. They were offered the opportunity of sharing in the assumption of responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world by participating in an international organization designed to prevent and to quell the outbreak of war. That opportunity they rejected. They rejected it in part because of the human tendency after a great upsurge of emotional idealism to seek the relapse into what was once termed "normalcy". They rejected it because of partisan politics. They rejected it because of the false propaganda, widely spread,

<sup>1</sup>Delivered by Mr. Welles at the Arlington National Amphitheater, May 30, 1942.

that by our participation in a world order we would incur the danger of war rather than avoid it. They rejected it because of unenlightened selfishness.

At the dawn of the nineteenth century an English poet wrote of his own land:

She is a fen  
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,  
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower  
Have forfeited their ancient dower  
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men.

In 1920 and in the succeeding years we as a nation not only plumbed the depths of material selfishness but we were unbelievably blind. We were blind to what constituted our own enlightened self-interest, and we therefore refused to see that by undertaking a measure of responsibility in maintaining world order, with the immediate commitments which that might involve, we were insuring our people and our democratic ideals against the perils of an unforeseeable future, and we were safeguarding our children and our children's children against having to incur the same sacrifices as those forced upon their fathers. Who can today compare the cost in life or treasure which we might have had to contribute towards the stabilization of a world order during its formative years after 1919 with the prospective loss in lives and the lowering of living standards which will result from the supreme struggle in which we are now engaged.

During the first century of our independence our forefathers were occupying and developing a continent. The American pioneer was pushing ever westward across the Alleghenies into the fertile Ohio Valley, the Mississippi and Missouri country, the Southwest, and finally to the Pacific Coast. The shock of disaster elsewhere in the world was hardly felt; relief from recurring depressions could always be found by expanding our frontiers, by opening up new lands and new industries to supply the needs of our rapidly expanding population. Thus cushioned against the impact of events abroad, the American standard of living steadily improved and became the hope of down-trodden peoples of other lands.

Protected by two great oceans to the east and to the west, with no enemies to the north or to the south, the nineteenth century imbued into the minds of our people the belief that in their isolation from the rest of the world lay their safety.

But the oceans shrank with the development of maritime communications, and the security which we enjoyed by reason of our friendly neighbors vanished with the growth of aviation.

And even in our earlier days our industries became increasingly dependent upon raw materials imported from abroad; their products were sold increasingly in the markets of the Old World. Our urban industrial areas in the East became more and more dependent on our agricultural and mining areas in the West. All became increasingly dependent on world markets and world sources of supply.

With the close of the first World War the period of our isolation had ended. Neither from the standpoint of our physical security nor from the standpoint of our material well-being could we any more remain isolated.

But, as if by their fiat they could turn back the tides of accomplished fact, our leaders and the great majority of our people in those post-war years deliberately returned to the provincial policies and standards of an earlier day, thinking that because these had served their purpose in the past they could do so again in a new and in a changed world.

And now we are engaged in the greatest war which mankind has known. We are reaping the bitter fruit of our own folly and of our own lack of vision. We are paying dearly as well for the lack of statesmanship and for the crass errors of omission and of commission, so tragically evidenced in the policies of those other nations which have had their full share of responsibility for the conduct of human affairs during the past generation.

What can we now do to rectify the mistakes of these past two decades?

The immediate answer is self-evident. We must utterly and finally crush the evil men and the iniquitous systems which they have devised that are today menacing our existence and that



of free men and women throughout the earth. There can be no compromise. There can be no respite until the victory is won. We are faced by desperate and powerful antagonists. To win the fight requires every ounce of driving energy, every resource and initiative, every sacrifice, and every instinct of devotion which each and every American citizen possesses. None of us can afford to think of ourselves; none of us can dare to do less than his full part in the common effort. Our liberty, our Christian faith, our life as a free people are at stake. Those who indulge themselves in false optimism, those who believe that the peoples who are fighting with us for our common cause should relieve us of our due share of sacrifice, those who are reluctant to give their all in this struggle for the survival on the earth of what is fine and decent must be regarded as enemies of the American people.

Now more than ever before must we keep the faith with those who lie sleeping in this hallowed ground—and with those who now at this very hour are dying for the cause and for the land they love.

And after we win the victory—and we will—what then? Will the people of the United States then make certain that those who have died that we may live as free men and women shall not have died in vain?

I believe that in such case the voice of those who are doing the fighting and the voice of those who are producing the arms with which we fight must be heard and must be heeded.

And I believe that these voices of the men who will make our victory possible will demand that justice be done inexorably and swiftly to those individuals, groups, or peoples, as the case may be, that can truly be held accountable for the stupendous catastrophe into which they have plunged the human race. But I believe they will likewise wish to make certain that no element in any nation shall be forced to atone vicariously for crimes for which it is not responsible and that no people shall be forced to look forward to endless years of want and of starvation.

I believe they will require that the victorious nations, joined with the United States, undertake forthwith during the period of the armistice the disarmament of all nations, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, which "may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers".

I believe they will insist that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of an international police power in the years after the war to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples until there is established that permanent system of general security promised by the Atlantic Charter.

Finally, I believe they will demand that the United Nations become the nucleus of a world organization of the future to determine the final terms of a just, an honest, and a durable peace to be entered into after the passing of the period of social and economic chaos which will come inevitably upon the termination of the present war and after the completion of the initial and gigantic task of relief, of reconstruction, and of rehabilitation which will confront the United Nations at the time of the armistice.

This is in very truth a people's war. It is a war which cannot be regarded as won until the fundamental rights of the peoples of the earth are secured. In no other manner can a true peace be achieved.

In the pre-war world large numbers of people were unemployed; the living standards of millions of people were pitifully low; it was a world in which nations were classified as "haves" and "have nots", with all that these words imply in terms of inequity and hatred.

The pre-war world was one in which small, vociferous, and privileged minorities in each country felt that they could not gain sufficient profits if they faced competition from abroad. Even this country with its rich natural resources, its vast economic strength, a population whose genius for efficient production enabled us to export the finest products in the world at low cost and at the same time to maintain the highest wages—a country whose competitive strength was felt in the markets of the world—even such a nation was long dominated by its minority interests who sought to destroy international

trade in order to avoid facing foreign competition.

They not only sought to do so but for long years following the first World War largely succeeded in doing so. The destruction of international trade by special minority interests in this and in other countries brought ruin to their fellow citizens by destroying an essential element upon which the national prosperity in each country in large measure depended. It helped to pave the way, through the impoverishment and distress of the people, for militarism and dictatorship. Can the democracies of the world again afford to permit national policies to be dictated by self-seeking minorities of special privilege?

The problem which will confront us when the years of the post-war period are reached is not primarily one of production, for the world can readily produce what mankind requires. The problem is rather one of distribution and purchasing power, of providing the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be fairly distributed among the nations of the world, and of providing the means whereby the people of the world may obtain the world's goods and services. Your Government has already taken steps to obtain the support and active cooperation of others of the United Nations in this great task, a task which in every sense of the term is a new frontier—a frontier of limitless expanse—the frontier of human welfare.

When the war ends, with the resultant exhaustion which will then beset so many of the nations who are joined with us, only the United States will have the strength and the resources to lead the world out of the slough in which it has struggled so long, to lead the way toward a world order in which there can be freedom from want. In seeking this end we will of course respect the right of all peoples to determine for themselves the type of internal economic organization which is best suited to their circumstances. But I believe that here in our own country we will continue to find the best expression for our own and the general good

under a system which will give the greatest incentive and opportunity for individual enterprise. It is in such an environment that our citizens have made this country strong and great. Given sound national policies directed toward the benefit of the majority and not of the minority and real security and equality of opportunity for all, reliance on the ingenuity, initiative, and enterprise of our citizens rather than on any form of bureaucratic management will in the future best assure the liberties and promote the material welfare of our people.

In taking thought of our future opportunities we surely must undertake to preserve the advantages we have gained in the past. I cannot believe the peoples of the United States and of the Western Hemisphere will ever relinquish the inter-American system they have built up. Based as it is on sovereign equality, on liberty, on peace, and on joint resistance to aggression, it constitutes the only example in the world today of a regional federation of free and independent peoples. It lightens the darkness of our anarchic world. It should constitute a cornerstone in the world structure of the future.

If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and in all continents.

And so in the fullness of God's time when the victory is won the people of the United States will once more be afforded the opportunity to play their part in the determination of the kind of world in which they will live. With courage and with vision they can yet secure the

future safety of their country and of its free institutions and help the nations of the earth back into the paths of peace.

Then on some future Memorial Day the American people, as they mark the graves of those who died in battle for their country in

these last two World Wars, can at last truly say: "Sleep on in quiet and in peace; the victory you made it possible for us to win has now been placed at the service of your country and of humanity; your sacrifice has not been made in vain."

## SWITZERLAND

ADDRESS BY JAMES B. STEWART<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press May 27]

### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MILE HIGH CLUB:

I am delighted to be back once again in Colorado and to be your guest today. Like thousands who have lived here from time to time I have a real affection for this mountain country, and I should like to have brought along with me some of my sweltering Washington friends—especially one who on the day I was leaving the State Department said to me very seriously: "Jim, I have a favor to ask of you. During your stay in Denver you will no doubt take a trip or two. When you do, and you come to your first trout stream, please stop a moment and just think of me."

I have just returned from Switzerland, that island of democracy which is today surrounded by what Hitler is pleased to call his "new order"—which now connotes one of horror and death. He would, of course, like nothing better than to drag Switzerland into his hell-pot and thus extinguish once and for all the light of liberty which burns there. The tough little democracy is a real thorn in the side of Hitler's regimented Germany. If only an anesthetic could be administered and the thorn quietly removed! But the wide-awake Swiss are having none of that and so the Germans must, as usual, resort to force if they are to accomplish their end.

Since my return I have frequently been asked, "Will the Germans attack Switzerland, and, if so, have the Swiss any hope of successful resistance?" No one can answer those questions with certainty. However, there are sound reasons why Germany in its own best interests should hesitate to attack Switzerland. First and foremost Switzerland is prepared. When I drove across the French-Swiss border in August 1940 it was necessary for me to engage a chauffeur as every road sign had been removed. By the time I reached Zürich I had seen enough barbed wire and concrete defense work throughout the country to convince anyone and especially the Germans that the Swiss people and their Government were in deadly earnest. Hard and well-trained soldiers were stationed at their posts of duty, and determination and confidence could be seen in the countenance of every man and woman. Switzerland was ready for the worst. But I do not wish to give those of you who have visited, studied, or played in that beautiful country a distorted picture of the scene. The lush countryside was just as satisfying and the glorious mountains just as exhilarating as when you knew them. The quaint villages were as spick and span as only Swiss villages can be. In fact, to quote a borrowed tribute, the whole country looked exactly as if it had had its face washed three times a day.

In spite of Switzerland's extensive preparations and her highly efficient citizen army, it is now accepted as a fact that a German army was ready to march across the Swiss border in May

<sup>1</sup>Delivered before the Mile High Club of Denver, Colo., May 26, 1942. Mr. Stewart was formerly American Consul General at Zürich, Switzerland, and is now appointed American Minister to Nicaragua.



1940 to get at France. However, the early collapse of that country caused the war lords to countermand the order. At the present time it is difficult to see what advantages would accrue to Germany from an invasion of Switzerland. On the contrary there would be notable disadvantages. For instance, the German High Command no doubt fears that the St. Gotthard and Simplon tunnels would be blown up in the event an invasion should be attempted. That would be a serious blow to Germany and to her so-called Axis partner, Italy, because through those tunnels hundreds of freight cars laden with coal and war supplies pass daily between the two countries. The Brenner Pass alone could not accommodate the traffic necessary to supply Italy and at the same time furnish war supplies to General Rommel's army in Africa. The High Command also fears that power plants along the Rhine between Germany and Switzerland might meet the same fate, and those plants supply vital German industries with power. The Germans also recognize that the efficient Swiss factories might be bombed. Party leaders realize that their efforts to soften the watchful Swiss with fifth columnists have been a failure. Finally, it may be that the corrupt and overbearing German leaders who are now in absolute power fear that if Switzerland should disappear as an independent sovereign nation there would be no spot to which they could flee if a storm should break.

As to the second part of the question, I would answer that in the affirmative because I believe that the Swiss have confidence in their ability to successfully resist the enemy. That opinion is based on two years of association with those upstanding, God-fearing people and familiarity with their history, which dates from 1291 and covers 650 years of freedom. Notwithstanding differences in race, language, and religion, the Swiss stand today as they stood yesterday a united people, their strength springing from a common ideal and background. Every Swiss citizen knows that the only hope he has of saving that which is so precious to him is to be

strong and to have the will to die for his ideal. He may be obliged to see a part of his country overrun by hordes from the north, in which case he would move into his mountain passes and fortresses and from these wage battle to the death. And well does his bad neighbor know it.

Everyone desires to know what is taking place in Germany itself. I can only tell you what one learns and senses from across a neutral frontier. German newspapers and periodicals come into Switzerland, and whereas they studiously seek to give a distorted picture of conditions in the democracies and especially in the United States and at the same time to make one believe that all is well in Germany, nevertheless illuminating items can be gleaned from the press which indicate that this is not the case. From the German papers I learned that special typewriters are being made for persons with only one arm and that automobiles are being built for persons without legs. I noticed that publicity is being given to a "politeness campaign". Prizes are to be distributed to the winners.

Friends have asked me about German education. It is not an exaggeration to say that from the age of 7, German children cease to come under the influence of their parents or their church. They have been taken over by the state. The recent graduation of pupils from Germany's Adolf Hitler schools recalls the Fuehrer's scornful observation that "the British have their Eton College and we have our Adolf Hitler schools". And what are the aims of the Nazi Eton? A German, broadcasting to South America, gave the answer: "National socialism has broken away from the old concepts of education." It certainly has! The ideal graduate today is a good, tough, obedient Nazi who has no responsibility to his parents or to his church. And therein we have the clue to the German definition of freedom of youth: freedom from moral restraint, freedom from having to think about conduct. Physical training is placed above mental training, mechanical skill above intellect, and blind loyalty to the party above everything else.



Let us see what a loyal Nazi thinks of the product of the Nazi system of education. Friedrich Hussong, the German novelist, recently made this statement:

"I am compelled to point to a certain amount of bad behavior prevalent to an embarrassing extent among youth. This refers to exceptions, on the whole.

"Nevertheless, bad examples are particularly dangerous to young people. We want to give just an idea of the kind of complaints we receive. There is, for instance, the complaint of a wounded officer in a military hospital who says that youthful rowdiness does not even stop short before war casualties.

"It is with mixed feelings that we listen to a complaint about a 13-year-old girl who tells her mother: 'You are a public menace.' Which is more amazing, the brat who dares say such things or the mother who stands for it?"

Hussong concludes by attributing youth's bad behavior to the fact that parents, teachers, and Hitler youth leaders are now at the front.

News items show that severe prison sentences for minor offenses are common in Germany today. In many cases arrests are the result of the wide-spread practice of denunciation which is regarded as the citizens' highest duty and it is drilled into children of all ages as a part of their education. Children denounce their parents, married people denounce each other, friend denounces friend until now this revolting practice has become a veritable plague. Recently I was told the following by one of my Swiss friends. One day last winter a German manufacturer living in Constance, a town on the German-Swiss border, was ordered before the local police. He was given a lecture and a warning about listening to foreign broadcasts. A month later he was once more called by the police who told him that having again listened to a foreign broadcast he must go to a concentration camp. The man was allowed to return home to make certain preparations and to his inquiry the policeman with him stated that it

was the man's own son who had denounced him. That man entered his home, shot his son and himself.

During my stay in Switzerland I was impressed with the sinister, baleful, and murderous quality of the German machine, its implacable hatred for everything we stand for, and its consuming passion to conquer and to exploit. When I returned home I noted with satisfaction our solidarity and the extent of the war effort which is undoubtedly giving the enemy much food for thought. Reason for apprehension, however, is seen in an apparent disposition on the part of most people to be satisfied with our progress and to be without any real fear of the terrible menace that threatens. Confidence is a grand quality but over-confidence in these times can be disastrous. Even now some people are concerned as to whether we shall be sufficiently generous to the vanquished. This is not the time for such speculation. There is much hard work ahead and many sacrifices to be made before there is any question of victory. But victory there must be, as there can be no compromise with those nations whose ruthless and able forces have set out to bring about our destruction. Nation after nation has underestimated the enemy and then came surprise, defeat, and ruin. The small vanquished nations are looking to us. Our responsibility is tremendous, and should we make the mistake that they have made all would be lost. We must not lose.

#### EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL

United States officials and their families and American newspaper correspondents returning from Lisbon on the *Drottningholm* are listed in Department of State press release 245 of May 28, 1942. American nationals other than officials, and officials and nationals of the other American republics, are listed in press releases 256 and 258 of May 29, and 259 of May 30, 1942.

## PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION II

[Released to the press May 25]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on May 25 issued Sup-

plement 1 to Revision II of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated May 12, 1942.<sup>1</sup>

Part I of this supplement contains 236 additional listings in the other American republics and 28 deletions. Part II contains 87 additional listings outside the American republics and 15 deletions.

## General

### USE OF RED CROSS INSIGNIA FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

[Released to the press by the White House May 25]

The President on May 25 addressed identic letters to Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and to Congressman Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, reading as follows:

"On April third, I transmitted to the Congress of the United States a report from the Acting Secretary of State, with an accompanying draft bill designed more effectively to implement the provisions of the Red Cross Convention of 1929,<sup>2</sup> and asked that favorable consideration be given to the proposed legislation.

"The Army, Navy and State Department feel strongly that war time conditions make the proposed legislation necessary. The American National Red Cross also strongly favors the enactment of the legislation. The proposed legislation has been checked by the Department of Justice.

"The Red Cross as a world wide movement, and the Red Cross emblem, to symbolize its activities, came into being through the Geneva 'Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field.' This Treaty, which was adopted on August 22, 1864,<sup>3</sup> and supplemented and strengthened by the

Geneva Conventions of 1906<sup>4</sup> and 1929, marks one of the great achievements of civilized mankind. It is one of the few and the oldest of multi-lateral treaties still in force and effect. In the original and supplemental treaties, provisions were made for the humane treatment of prisoners of war, for the neutralization and protection of the personnel of the Red Cross, and of the Medical and Hospital personnel of the armed forces in time of war. Also, as a means of identification of those entitled to such protection, the Red Cross was adopted as an emblem, the use of which was prohibited by anyone or for any purpose other than those stipulated in the treaties. As an added precaution against the misuse of this significant emblem the contracting Governments committed themselves to prohibit and prevent, or to recommend the prohibition of the use of this emblem in their respective countries by anyone other than the Sanitary services of the armies and navies and the National Red Cross Societies.

"Prior to the first Treaty of Geneva, there was no known use within the United States of the Red Cross as a commercial trademark. Notwithstanding the exclusively humane purpose for which the Red Cross and its emblem were created and adopted, some individuals and organizations thereafter registered in this country

<sup>1</sup> 7 *Federal Register* 3887.

<sup>2</sup> Treaty Series 847 (47 Stat. 2074).

<sup>3</sup> Treaty Series 377 (22 Stat. 940).

<sup>4</sup> Treaty Series 464 (35 Stat. 1885).

the Red Cross name and emblem, as a trademark. This was done prior to the enactment of laws to make effective provisions of the Treaty prohibiting the use of the Red Cross name or emblem for commercial purposes. Evidently those who adopted this trademark did so because of a belief that the unique character of the Red Cross name and emblem would have unusual significance and potential commercial value.

"To great numbers of loyal Americans it seems almost a sacrilege for any person for private material benefit to use an emblem created by international agreement solely for humane purposes and as a protective mark for the establishments caring for the sick and wounded of armies and those engaged in extending aid to them. That such use preceded this Government's exercise of its prohibitive powers should not stand as a bar to the passage of remedial legislation in the public interest.

"This country today faces the greatest challenge. Millions of its citizens are serving for its preservation. There are—there will be—sick and wounded on our battle front. It is our solemn obligation to give them every comfort and protection within not only the letter but also the spirit of the Treaty of Geneva.

"It should now be the declared policy of this Government to give adequate and complete protection to an emblem which, increasingly over the years, has come to be recognized by all nations as the symbol necessary to make possible humanitarian succor to the sick and wounded of armies and the needy and distressed peoples of the world. I most earnestly commend the pending legislation to the favorable action of the Congress.

"I am sending an identic letter to the Honorable Sol Bloom, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

[Released to the press May 24]

The text of a letter addressed to the Honorable Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by the Secretary of State follows:

"MY DEAR MR. BLOOM:

"MAY 23, 1942.

"The following relates to the bill H.R. 6911, introduced by you on April 9, 1942 to implement article 28 of the convention signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929<sup>\*</sup> by preventing the use of the Red Cross insignia for commercial purposes.

"I understand that your committee has held extensive hearings on this bill, which naturally has encountered considerable opposition from people who have been using the Red Cross as a trade-mark on their products and in their establishments. It is not my purpose to review those hearings or to undertake to combat the arguments that have been advanced against the proposed measure, but rather to state from an unbiased point of view my understanding of our obligations under the convention.

"The bill relates to paragraph (a) of article 28 of the convention. The article reads:

"The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose legislation may not now be adequate shall take or shall recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary at all times:

"(a) to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or of the name of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as any other sign or designation constituting an imitation thereof, whether for commercial or other purposes;

"(b) by reason of the homage rendered to Switzerland as a result of the adoption of the inverted Federal colors, to prevent the use, by private persons or by organizations, of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or of signs constituting an imitation thereof, whether as trade-marks, commercial labels, or portions thereof, or in any way contrary to commercial ethics, or under conditions wounding Swiss national pride.

"The prohibition mentioned in subparagraph (a) of the use of signs or designations constituting an imitation of the emblem or designa-

<sup>\*</sup> Treaty Series 847.



tion of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as the prohibition mentioned in subparagraph (b) of the use of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or signs constituting an imitation thereof, shall take effect from the time set in each act of legislation and at the latest five years after this Convention goes into effect. After such going into effect it shall be unlawful to take out a trademark or commercial label contrary to such prohibitions.'

"I understand that there has been discussion before the committee of the words 'shall take or shall recommend to their legislatures' such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross, etc. I think that you and I, as well as members of the committee, can readily appreciate why this obligation was placed in the alternative form, i. e., 'shall take or shall recommend'. It was realized that this convention, like many other international agreements, would require implementation. Some of the signatory governments might have been able to implement it by orders or decrees, but it was recognized that governments such as our own would be under the necessity of seeking the assistance of their respective legislative bodies. In such cases the executive could only recommend legislation. The provision in this convention is not unique in this respect.

"However, our obligation under the convention is not fulfilled merely by making a recommendation. I say this for the reason that the last paragraph of article 28 clearly shows that the prohibition against the use of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross 'shall take effect . . . at the latest five years after this Convention goes into effect.' Herein lies our unqualified obligation to restrict the use of the Red Cross insignia to the purposes contemplated by the agreement.

"Questions have also been raised at the hearings, I believe, as to why, if the convention contemplated an absolute prohibition on the use of the emblem for commercial purposes, the executive branch of the Government did not earlier recommend legislation for this purpose. I shall not undertake to answer this question except by stating that, as you and I well know, it is not

uncommon for administrative officials to allow matters of this sort to drift until there is some impelling reason for action.

"At the time the act of January 5, 1905 was passed there was no provision in the convention under which we were then operating, namely, that of 1864, regarding the use of the Red Cross emblem for commercial purposes. Yet the Congress restricted the use to persons and corporations who were then lawfully entitled to use it. Later we became a party to the convention of 1906 containing restrictive provisions, and the Congress on June 23, 1910 passed an act confining the use of the emblem to persons, corporations, or associations which had used it for lawful purposes prior to January 5, 1905 but limiting the use to the 'same purpose and for the same class of goods'.

"The convention of 1929 broadened the scope of the earlier convention in many particulars and incorporated article 28, which I have quoted above. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to our obligation under that article, and it is hardly worthy of us to rely upon what was done in 1910 as a fulfillment of this unqualified obligation. The fact that we failed in 1910 to enact adequate legislation is no excuse for our failure now to comply with our undertaking. The 32 years which have elapsed since the act of 1910 was passed have brought about many changes in world affairs. We are today in the midst of a struggle for human freedom and for the alleviation of the condition of oppressed peoples. We are in immediate need of the full benefits of the Red Cross convention, which has for its purpose the amelioration of human suffering and the condition of the sick and wounded on the field of battle. Commercial interests in many directions have been required to adjust themselves to the war needs of our country and to requirements for the preservation of our domestic institutions. It should be our purpose to surround the Red Cross, a symbol of missions of mercy, with every safeguard against uses likely to impair its effectiveness. None of us has any desire unreasonably to interfere with the legitimate commerce and trade of our people but I think that all of us have a desire to foster

and advance humanitarian endeavors. This is characteristic of our people. I have great doubt as to whether by confining the use of the Red Cross insignia to Red Cross purposes the general course of our commercial endeavors would be greatly affected, certainly not for long. Our business people are too ingenious to permit such a situation to develop. Moreover, I am disinclined to believe that any manufacturer would desire to hold on to a trade-mark if he felt that to do so would prejudice the common good. In my judgment, the common good can best be served by reserving for the exclusive use of the medical services of the Army and Navy and the Red Cross organizations an emblem which has been chosen as their symbol and which we, along with other Governments, have by treaty undertaken to protect. I do not think that we should be less liberal in giving effect to these obligations than have other Governments parties to the convention.

"I am therefore hopeful and strongly recommend that the bill which you have under consideration shall be enacted into law.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

### REVISION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Released to the press May 28]

Pursuant to the authority vested in the President by sections 8 and 13 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939<sup>1</sup> and delegated to the Secretary of State by the President's Proclamation 2374 of November 4, 1939,<sup>2</sup> the Secretary of State on May 28 issued the following revision of the rules and regulations issued on November 6, 1939<sup>3</sup> governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in France; Germany; Poland; the United

Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, subsequently made applicable to the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Paragraph 161.14 was amended in substance as follows:

*Causes for revocation.* The Secretary will exercise the right reserved under paragraph 7 to revoke any registration upon receipt of evidence which leads him to believe that the registrant has solicited, under the name used in its application for registration, funds or contributions for any purpose other than for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, as stipulated in paragraph 2, as amended; has failed to maintain such a governing body as that described under paragraph 11; has failed to employ such a treasurer as that described under paragraph 11; has employed any of the methods for soliciting contributions set forth under paragraph 12; has employed unethical methods of publicity; or has failed to attain a reasonable degree of efficiency in the conduct of operations.<sup>4</sup>

### TABULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through April 1942, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the

<sup>1</sup> 54 Stat. 8, 11; 22 U.S.C. 448, 453.

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin* of November 4, 1939, p. 453.

<sup>3</sup> *Bulletin* of November 11, 1939, p. 482.

<sup>4</sup> These regulations in codified form appear in 7 *Federal Register* 3957.

Department upon request (press release of May 30, 1942, 40 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

## REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

All functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of State under the act of June 8, 1938, as amended by the act of August 7, 1939, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals, were, by an Executive order (no. 9176) signed May 29, 1942, transferred to and vested in the Attorney General. The text of the order appears in the *Federal Register* for June 2, 1942, page 4127.

# American Republics

## PERU-ECUADOR BOUNDARY

### APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES TECHNICAL ADVISER

[Released to the press May 29]

The Protocol of Rio de Janeiro, signed on January 29, 1942 by the representatives of Peru and Ecuador for the purpose of delimiting their common frontier, provides for the definitive demarcation of the new boundary between the two countries. This protocol, having been ratified by the Peruvian and Ecuadoran Congresses, is now in effect. Articles five and seven thereof place certain responsibility on the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States to assist in this demarcation should such assistance be required under the terms of the protocol. In order to carry out its share of this responsibility, the Department takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of Dr. George M. McBride, distinguished American geographer and professor of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles, Calif., as technical adviser to the boundary experts of the two countries. He will depart shortly for Ecuador and Peru to assume these duties.

Dr. McBride, who was educated at Park College, Auburn Theological Seminary, and Yale University, has taught in Santiago, Chile, Oruro, Bolivia, La Paz, Bolivia, Wesleyan University, Yale, Clark University, the University of Wisconsin, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Southwest Teachers College, Columbia University, San Diego State College, and the University of California. For a number of years he was associated with the American Geographical Society. He is the author of *Agrarian Indian Communities of Highland Bolivia*; *Land Systems of Mexico*; and *Chile: Land and Society*. A biography of Dr. McBride will be found in *Who's Who in America, 1942-43*.

The Department has been advised that the preliminary session of the Peru-Ecuador Boundary Demarcation Commission will be held at Puerto Bolivar, Ecuador, on June 1, 1942. This meeting will be devoted to organization and will be attended by the delegates of Ecuador and Peru and the neutral military observers of the four friendly governments who are lending their assistance.



## ARGENTINA: ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press May 25]

The texts of two telegrams sent by the President of the United States to the President of Argentina, His Excellency Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, and to the Acting President of Argentina, His Excellency Dr. Ramón S. Castillo, respectively, upon the anniversary of the independence of the Argentine Republic follow:

*The President of the United States to the President of Argentina*

MAY 25, 1942.

As we in the American Republics celebrate the anniversaries of those solemn acts upon which our sovereignties are based, we are confronted with the harsh fact that many liberty-loving peoples who less than three years ago were independent members of the family of nations are today enduring a bitter slavery. Their homes have been invaded—their liberties suppressed.

Therefore, in extending to you my congratulations upon this highly significant Argentine anniversary, I take particular pleasure in expressing my confidence that the spirit of resistance to aggression and devotion to democracy so nobly personified in your actions and in your utterances will lead the people of your great country, as in the past, along those paths which alone can insure the continued preservation of those political and economic freedoms upon which our American civilization is based.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

*The President of the United States to the Acting President of Argentina*

MAY 25, 1942.

On this memorable date, the anniversary of the independence of the Argentine Republic, I wish to extend to Your Excellency and to the Argentine people my cordial greetings. At the

same time, I express the conviction, which I feel sure is shared by Your Excellency, that because of their unity the peoples of the Republics of the Americas will preserve that freedom and liberty gained for them by their forefathers which is today challenged as never before in the history of their independence.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press May 28]

The translation of a telegram from the President of the Argentine Republic, His Excellency Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, which has been received by the President of the United States, follows:

"BUENOS AIRES, May 27, 1942.

"I sincerely appreciate the kind and friendly greeting which Your Excellency forwarded to me on the anniversary which we Argentinians celebrated with feeling and fervor. The spiritual satisfaction produced in us by the remembrance of the events which led to our freedom cannot lessen the distress with which we learn of the grief of the citizens of nations which yesterday were free and today are deprived of that highest dignity. The attitude of the people of my country, in the face of the suffering of those who have been subjugated or attacked, cannot be other than that marked out by the country's historic guiding rules and by the democratic feeling which, since the emancipation of the Republic, has ever molded its institutions and directed its ways of life. Argentina being identified with the fate of the sister nations of America, whose civilizations, culture, and ideals are common to us, her reaction to any unjust aggression must be and always will be that of the most forthright repudiation and of complete solidarity. In transmitting to you these sentiments and returning your greetings, I renew to you the assurance of my friendly consideration.

ROBERTO M. ORTIZ"

## VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press May 28]

The Foreign Minister of Venezuela, His Excellency Dr. C. Parra-Perez, has been invited to visit the United States as a guest of the American Government and will arrive in Washington on Wednesday, June 3. He will be accompanied by Señor Rodolfo Rojas, Minister of Agriculture, Señor J. Gil-Fortoul, Director of the Foreign Office, Dr. José Joaquín González Gorrondona, Chairman of the Import Control Commission, and others.

Dr. Parra-Perez and the members of the

party will remain in Washington from June 3 until June 7, when they will depart for a survey of war industries, ending with a visit to New York City, where they will arrive on June 10.

In Washington, the program of the Foreign Minister includes a reception at the Venezuelan Embassy and other official entertainment by the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State. The British Ambassador, the Pan American Union, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller will also receive the distinguished Venezuelan visitors.

After the visit to New York Dr. Parra-Perez will return directly to Venezuela.

## The Department

### DEATH OF IRA F. HOYT

[Released to the press May 28]

Mr. Ira Ford Hoyt, Passport Agent of the Department of State at New York, died in New York on May 28. For the past few years Mr. Hoyt had not been in good health, but his illness did not prevent him from performing the arduous and important functions of Passport Agent. He had a heart attack on Monday night, May 25, and was ordered immediately to St. Francis Hospital in the Bronx where he died at 2 a. m. on May 28.

Mr. Hoyt had a varied career. He was born in South Norwalk, Conn., on July 2, 1876 and was educated in the same place. He was engaged in theatrical enterprises for many years and had a great interest in the theater. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut for the term 1907-08 and Commissioner of Charities at Derby, Conn., in 1908; and on June 17, 1918 he was appointed to a position in the Department of State. In 1919 he was appointed Passport Agent at New York, a position he held until the time of his death. He had become a specialist in the regulations relating to travel in the United States and in the principal

countries of the world in which American citizens were accustomed to travel. As an authority on the laws of citizenship of the United States his services were invaluable to persons who applied at the Passport Agency in New York for passports, for the establishment of citizenship is always a necessary condition to the obtainment of a passport. At all times he gave himself to the duties and obligations of his position as Passport Agent of the Department of State. His loss will be felt not only by the traveling public in New York and vicinity whom he has served so faithfully and efficiently for the past 23 years but also by those in the Passport Agency and in the Department with whom he has been associated.

The Passport Agency in New York will be closed out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hoyt on Saturday, May 30, the day of the funeral. An officer of the Department has been designated to represent it at the funeral services, which will be held at St. Raymond's Church, Castle Hill Avenue, Bronx, New York. The burial will be at Derby, Conn.

## DEATH OF SYDNEY YOST SMITH

[Released to the press May 30]

Mr. Sydney Yost Smith, Principal Administrative Assistant and Drafting Officer of the Department of State, died during the night of Friday, May 29. Mr. Smith had been a valued employee of the Department of State for 61 years.

The Secretary of State addressed the following letter to Mrs. Smith:

"MAY 30, 1942.

"DEAR MRS. SMITH:

"I have learned with deepest sorrow of the death of your husband. Mr. Smith rendered very helpful services to the State Department with great public spirit and wholehearted devotion over a period of many years. His friends and associates will feel a keen sense of personal loss with his passing.

"Mrs. Hull and I send you and your family our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

A biography of Mr. Smith, as given in the *Department Register*, follows:

"SYDNEY YOST SMITH—born Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1857; Roys Academy; private tutors; in real-estate office 1 yr.; asst. reporter, House of Representatives, 1879-80; clk., Pension Office, 1880-81; app. clk. at \$900 in the Dept. of State July 1, 1881; at \$1,200 Dec. 19, 1884; at \$1,400 Aug. 16, 1886; at \$1,600 July 1, 1889; at \$1,800 Sept. 5, 1891; chief, Diplo. Bu., Apr. 8, 1897—Nov. 30, 1918; mem. of Bd. of Examiners for the Diplo. Ser.; disbursing officer, 4th Int. Conf. of Am. States, Buenos Aires, 1910, and Chilean Centennial, Santiago, 1910; drafting expert, Am. Commn. to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1918-19; drafting officer at \$3,000 July 1, 1919; at \$3,500 Jan. 16, 1922; at \$3,800 July 1, 1924; at \$4,200 May 1, 1925; at \$4,800 July 1, 1928; at \$5,000 July 1, 1930; at \$5,200 June 15, 1941."

## APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Olaf Ravndal was appointed an Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, effective May 11, 1942 (Departmental Order 1056). Effective May 28, 1942 (Departmental Order 1058), Mr. Albert M. Doyle, a Foreign Service officer of class IV, and Mr. Charles F. Knox, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of class VII, were also designated Assistant Chiefs of that Division.

Mr. Courtney C. Brown was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Defense Materials, effective April 6, 1942 (Departmental Order 1057).

## The Foreign Service

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press May 30]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 16, 1942:

Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been assigned as Consul General at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

Alvin M. Bentley, of Owosso, Mich., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Washington, D.C., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Forrest N. Daggett, of Pasadena, Calif., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned as Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Vice Consul at Montreal,



Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal, Canada.

The assignment of Waldemar J. Gallman, of Wellsville, N. Y., as First Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been canceled. In lieu thereof Mr. Gallman has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Outerbridge Horsey, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

M. Gordon Knox, of Villanova, Pa., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Henry G. Krausse, of Brownsville, Tex., Vice Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Reynosa, Mexico.

F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Philadelphia, Pa., Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul at Habana, Cuba.

James G. McCargar, of Palo Alto, Calif., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

Brewster H. Morris, of Villanova, Pa., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

David K. Newman, of St. Louis, Mo., Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has been appointed Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

Nelson R. Park, of Longmont, Colo., Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, has been assigned as Consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

Ernest V. Polutnik, of Great Falls, Mont., formerly Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Milton C. Rewinkel, of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

T. Ayres Robertson, of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico.

William Langdon Sands, of Ft. Myers, Fla., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William L. Smyser, of Elkins Park, Pa., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

John Z. Williams, of Reno, Nev., Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been appointed Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico.

Casimir T. Zawadzki, of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly Clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Digest of International Law, by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Vol. III, Chs. IX-XI. Publication 1708. vi, 820 pp. \$2.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 1, May 22, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. Publication 1743. 17 pp.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Foreign Trade of Costa Rica for 1939 and 1940. (Pan American Union.) Foreign Trade Series No. 194. 8 pp., illus. 5¢.

Foreign Trade of Ecuador for 1939 and 1940. (Pan American Union.) Foreign Trade Series No. 195. 8 pp., illus. 5¢.

Flags and Coats of Arms of American Republics. (Pan American Union.) 14 pp. 10¢.

Paraguay. (Revised edition.) (Pan American Union.) American Nation Series No. 16. 32 pp., illus. 5¢.

## Treaty Information

### MILITARY MISSIONS Agreement with Colombia

[Released to the press May 29]

In response to the request of the Government of Colombia, an agreement was signed on May 29, 1942, by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Gabriel Turbay, Ambassador of Colombia at Washington, providing for the detail of a United States Military Mission to Colombia.

The agreement is made effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature. The services of the Mission may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Colombia.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

### LEGAL ASSISTANCE

#### Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

[Released to the press May 25]

##### *United States*

The President on May 22 proclaimed the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened at the Pan American Union on February 17, 1940 to the signature of states members of the Union.

The protocol is now in effect with respect to the United States of America; Brazil; El Salvador, with reservations; and Venezuela, with a modification. The protocol was signed also for Panama, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Bolivia, but no one of these Governments, for each of which signature was *ad referendum*, has as yet deposited its instrument of ratification.

The protocol lays down rules to which powers of attorney must conform. In addition, the principal purposes of the protocol are to place the burden of proof on the party challenging the power of attorney; to recognize the validity of general powers of attorney to consummate administrative acts; to provide that powers of attorney executed in one country in conformity with the protocol and legalized in accordance with the special rules governing legalization shall be given full faith and credit in the other countries; and to permit representation of any person, who may intervene or become a party to a suit, by a volunteer pending due substantiation of the volunteer's authority.

### FINANCE

#### Taxation Convention with Canada

On May 28, 1942 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the Convention between the United States and Canada providing for avoidance of double-income taxation, modification of certain conflicting principles of taxation, reductions of certain rates of taxation, and establishment of exchange of information between the United States and Canada in the field of income taxation, signed at Washington on March 4, 1942.

### RESTRICTION OF WAR

#### Prisoners of War Convention

A statement regarding the attitude of this Government toward the treatment accorded to civilian enemy aliens and prisoners of war and the assurances received from the German, Italian, and Japanese Governments regarding the application of the Prisoners of War Convention, signed at Geneva July 27, 1929 (Treaty Series 846), appeared in the *Bulletin* of May 23, 1942, page 445.

## EXTRADITION

## Treaty with Canada

On May 27, 1942 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Canada signed on April 29, 1942.

## Legislation

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$50,000, and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Department of State [International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico]. H. Doc. 735, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

Four Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting four supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, amounting to \$697,300, and five drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to appropriations, for the Department of State. [Supplemental estimates: Salaries, Department of State, 1942, \$120,000; contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942, \$500,000; contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1943, \$48,000; U. S. contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1943, \$29,300. Proposed provisions: Salaries, ambassadors and ministers, 1942-43; miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1942 and 1943; cooperation with the American republics, 1943; Eighth Pan American Child Congress, 1942; International Committee on Political Refugees, 1942.] H. Doc. 741, 77th Cong. 4 pp.

Settlement of Claims Against Mexico. H. Rept. 2186 77th Cong., on H. R. 7096. [Incorporates letter from the Secretary of State to the President, dated May 11, 1942, transmitting draft of proposed legislation.] 11 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

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